



Konrad was born on March 26, 1925 in Winnipeg, Manitoba. His parents were of Russian descent.

In some records their names were written as Konrad and Anna Butt. They were also referred to as: Konrad Badt and Anna Catherine Beijer.

Although Konrad had only two sisters mentioned when he enlisted in the Canadian Army on December 20, 1943, later records showed he had one brother and six sisters.

He gave his occupation as a dental technician and he had worked for Reid Dental Laboratory in Winnipeg. Konrad had attended Ralph Brown School (bilingual) and Faraday School through Grade 8. He reported that he was proficient in English and German. The family was Lutheran.

His medical report reads: blue eyes, light brown hair, 1.66 m tall, weight 52 kg.

Konrad spent the first months of his service in Winnipeg at District Depot 10. According to the notes, he spent a few days in Fort Osborne Military Hospital in January 1944. It is unclear whether this had to do with his health or his dental knowledge.

Also noteworthy is the annotation that Konrad attended the district finals of boxing matches in Orillia, Ontario from the 17th to 19th of April, 1944.

Whether he was a participant or a spectator cannot be deduced from the records.

Konrad remained in Orillia until mid-May 1944 when he was transferred to Camp Borden and initially assigned to the Canadian Signal Training Centre, but was quickly transferred to the Canadian Medical Group. His pay was increased to \$1.50 a day in June 1944 and he was allowed 14 days' leave before embarking for the United Kingdom on August 30, 1944.

Here Konrad was initially assigned to a reinforcement unit.

It turned out that the transfer to Italy had already been planned. He landed there on October 8, 1944 and was assigned to the Cape Breton Highlanders. His stay there was relatively short.

On 21 February 1945 he arrived by ship in Marseille and Konrad and his regiment began the journey north to reinforce the Canadian troops in north-west Europe.

Konrad's service records only show one line after landing in France:
"Killed in Action May 1, 1945".

For the deployment of the regiment we can take a closer look at the Battle Honours of the Cape Breton Highlanders.

They only mention "IJsselmeer" and the "Delfzijl Pocket".

Only the battles at Delfzijl, which were ultimately fatal for Konrad Butt, are reported.

It is clear that the last days of the war were fierce in this stronghold that the Germans occupied.

A note from the War Diary of the Cape Breton Highlanders:

Killed on 1 May 1945:
14 regimental members,
including Konrad Butt.

He was given a temporary grave
in Wirdum near Appingedam and
a permanent one at the CWGC
Canadian Cemetery in Holten,
reference 6-C-2.

(n) S.O.S. Killed in Action 1 MAY 45

F95380	Pte	BROWN	EM
H18559	Pte	BUTT	K
F54663	Cpl	MacINNIS	JB
F88442	Pte	MacLEAN	R
F78585	Sgt	MacLELLAN	HD
F54788	Cpl	McLEAN	G
F9276	Pte	MARSHALL	OB
F35562	Pte	MOMBOURQUETTE	F
F33487	Pte	O'HANLEY	AJ
F55038	Pte	PEARO	D
F78396	Pte	PENNY	V
F78711	Pte	SPIDLE	FH
B143948	Pte	SZARKA	A
G23550	Pte	VOTOUR	EJ

In the church of Holwierde his name is on a plaque for the Canadian victims of the fighting's in that area.

He was awarded:
1939-1945 Star; Italy Star; France-Germany Star; Defence Medal; War Medal
1939-1945 and the Canadian Volunteer Service Medal with clasp.



In memory of the temporary cemetery near Wirdum



Plaque in the church of Holwierde

